The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3366. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Details of Events to the Afternoon of the Fourth.

The Battle which Followed the One at Gaines' Hill.

Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Nelson's Farm and Malvern Hills.

Vain Attempts of the Rebels to Force Our Lines.

A SKIRMISH ON THE FOURTH.

Reported Capture of a Thousand Rebel Prisoners and Three Batteries.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD LANDING, JAMES RIVER, Friday, July 4, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac rests to-day, after six successive and unswerving battles, after tolls which few similar have ever endured, after a week of continual fighting and marching, leaving behind it thousands of brave men as hard-fought and well-contested battle-fields—after all this, it rests this Independence Day by the side of the beautiful James, to recover strength and proudly tell and retell the story of the memorable movement so happily and yet so nobly accomplished. As I write, my ears catch the well-united strains of the regimental bands, discoursing patriotic and martial music. Massed around are the solid columns of the great army, forgetful of the toils of the past in the memory of its glory, and the hope of future success. For the first time since last week Thursday, more than a week ago, there is opportunity to pause and collect the events of the week in a continuous story. You have already had full and rectified accounts of the great battle of Friday, which stemmed the north bank of the insignificant, swampy, pestilential Chickahominy Creek with thousands of the slain and the wounded. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a statement of the events connected with the great military movement, whereby a vast army, in the face of an enemy of superior numbers and heavier artillery, has changed its front and fulfilled every attempt at interference with the plan.

PREPARATIONS TO FALL BACK.

The great mass of the army, occupying the intrenchments extending for miles from the Chickahominy to the left, were not apprised until midnight of Friday last, after Fourtz's hard-pressed corps had partially yielded to the overwhelming force of the enemy, of the intention of Gen. McCLELLAN to change his base from the York to the James River. At that hour orders were received to put everything in readiness for a movement at daylight. Accordingly tents were quickly struck, baggage packed, wagons loaded, and everything prepared for a march, the men meantime getting with alacrity under arms. At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon the long line of wagons moved down the Williamsburgh and other roads toward the rear—an immense train. The army remained in its intrenchments during the night standing to arms. It commenced moving at 4 o'clock in the morning, just before the appearance of the sun above the tops of the trees to the east, and amid a considerable fog, which threw its kindly obscuring veil over the movement, and blinded the sharp eyes of the enemy. During the evening of Saturday, in various places in the rear of our lines, bonfires had been made of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, that nothing might fall into the eager hands of the hungry enemy. Tucker's, Heintzelman's and Franklin's corps fell back, nearly simultaneously, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, a distance of one mile; one hour after drawing in their pickets and taking up their position in line of battle at Orchard Station.

Gen. Keyes' corps had, at about noon of Saturday, moved from their line, as the advance toward White Oak Swamp and the Chickahominy, the Regiment corps, the Fifth and Fifteenth New-York, the latter under the efficient command of Col. McLean Morgan, whose services in this movement the whole army appreciate, going before to prepare the way and build bridges. The first deligo of our troops, after reaching Orchard Station, was to destroy the large quantity of stores which had been gathered there, and which our rebel friends, still ignorant of our movement, had long held covetous eyes upon. Within ten thousand boxes of crackers, a large number of packages of coffee, barrels of sugar, molasses, beef and other stores, a great quantity of intrenching tools, ammunition and Quartermaster's stores, a rocket battery, powder and shell for siege guns, &c., were burned or otherwise so destroyed as to be of no use to the enemy soon to occupy this ground. This important work done, the smoke and noise it occasioned giving the alarm to the enemy, our brave soldiers stood to arms, awaiting the advance of the rebels, who soon were reported to be rushing in great numbers, with cheers and yells, into our abandoned and beautifully constructed intrenchments, and exploring in vain the deserted camps for booty. There was no chance for loot. Everything was gone.

At nine o'clock the enemy, who had formed into line and commenced the pursuit, made their appearance, to the left of Sumner's Division, driving in the Fifth New-Hampshire, one of Gen. Caldwell's admirable regiments, and of the brigade which was acting as the advance guard. Our forces were ready for the attack. Sumner's Division held the left, resting on the railroad, joining Heintzelman's right, held by Hooker's Division, Richardson's Division occupying the right of Sumner, these two latter divisions being of Gen. Sumner's corps. Gen. Franklin's corps occupied the extreme right, thus purging Gen. Sumner's force in the centre. The firing soon extended along the line, until it reached the left of Heintzelman's Division. Gen. Sumner soon repulsed the enemy, who had been pouring upon his firm columns a steady galling fire of artillery and musketry. The enemy, then, next appeared opposite Gen. Heintzelman's centre, opening fiercely with artillery. Capt. Hazlett's Fourth Regular Battery responded handsomely, assisted by one of Gen. Sumner's batteries, while the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, of Gen. Fraser's Brigade, opened a heavy fire of musketry upon the rebels, advancing in solid and numerous columns upon us. The firing soon extended through Heintzelman's Division, continuing with almost unexampled intensity, for something like fifteen minutes, when the rebels were driven back. Three times they repeated the attack, and three times were driven back as at first. The ammunition of Capt. Hazlett's Battery, which had been most beautifully served and doing terrible execution among the enemy, now giving out, Capt. Fuzzy's Battery—Battery E, of the First New-York Artillery—came up, got immediately into position, and opened its eight 10-pounder Parrots upon the enemy. Capt. Fuzzy almost immediately got the range of the rebels' caution and soon silenced them. This engagement was fought on Allen's farm, and derives its name from that place.

The enemy now discovered the weak place in our lines, endeavoring to get into the gap necessarily left between Sumner and Franklin. We accordingly fell back in admirable order to Savage's Station, about two miles to the rear, with a view of destroying the material which had been there concentrated, and to make a further stand at that place. The work of destruction was forthwith commenced. A long line of cars loaded with ammunition and stores was blown up, the sound of the grand explosion reaching for miles, *the smoke of the burning mass arising in a vast and beautiful column, which soon touched the sky and mingled with the clouds. Along the sides of* the railroad, piles of stores were then given to the flames and the work of demolition was completed. Several engines which had been collected were fastened together, steam was gotten up, and they were sent at full speed to plunge into the mud and water of the Chickahominy, whose bridge a few miles below had been previously destroyed.

BATTLE AT SAVAGE'S STATION.

Our forces now took position in the large open field to the left of the railroad, opposite Savage's house, the left occupying the edge of the woods, and the right extending down by the side of the railroad. It was now late in the afternoon; the men had already fought one battle, and been under arms two nights, yet they were ready for battle, and had no thought of yielding to the enemy—troops who never yet had been beaten, nor would be. At about 5 o'clock in the evening, the enemy, who had come down the Williamsburgh Road in pursuit, deployed in the woods to the left, and, in great numbers, opened the attack with artillery and musketry. The columns of Gen. Sumner, posted in the plain to the right of the Williamsburgh Road, were first attacked. A fierce fire soon extended along the whole line of Sumner, working destruction among his men. It was promptly and efficiently responded to by our troops, the rebels suffering terribly. The Eighty-eighth and Sixty-ninth New-York Regiments, of Gen. Meagher's Brigade, were now sent to Sumner's support. Meantime, Gen. Hunt's Battery, of Richardson's Division,

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

Safe Arrival of Treasure.

Quiet Condition of Affairs.

Shipment of Specie.

Sailing of Steamers.

Departure of Troops.

Movements of Troops.

Reported Defeat of Indians.

**Indians Surrendering

NEW-YORK TUESDAY JULY 4, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, on the 20th, via Queenstown, on the 21st ult., passed Cape Race on Sunday night. The advices by the Europa are two days later than those by the Kangaroo. The receipt of the Fenian's news in Liverpool caused an increased excitement in the cotton market, and a further advance in prices took place. The London Times says: "Fenian news from the United States does not affect us here in England to the extent that it would if it were true that the Fenians were in Canada, but it is not well that we should be without news of the movements of the Fenian leaders, and we are glad to find that the Government has taken measures to obtain it." The London Herald, in part as to the contest, "The London Herald, as usual, hates upon immediate intervention. The Fenian Chambers had adjourned. There were reconcentrating the principles of the American expedition, and that the evacuation of the French troops was provisionally suspended.

The steamship Chemnitz, from Aspinwall on the 23d ult., passed Cape Hatteras on the 29th inst., and Cape Henry on the 30th inst., bound in. Nothing of importance occurred on the passage.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Supervisor Van Nostrand, who is confined to his house by illness. Mr. DAVIES, of New-York, called to the chair. Edward C. Kemble, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State, was present, and delivered to the Board a message from Governor FENTON, transmitting the following communication from the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War directs that the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau will be discontinued on the 1st day of August next, and that all the duties now performed by that Bureau will, after that date, be performed by the Adjutant-General's Office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

His Excellency Governor FENTON, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. DAVIES moved that the communication be received and placed on file, which was carried.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Middletown, presented the petition of citizens of Orange County, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the Board of Supervisors of that county to levy a tax of $100,000 for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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In the Senate yesterday, the Excise bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, with several amendments, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Middletown, presented a petition asking that the Commissioners of Deeds for the City of New-York be authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be recorded in the State of Connecticut.

It was then moved that the bill for the construction of the Fenian Monument on the Capitol grounds be taken up, and the question being on the passage of the bill, it was carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. ALLEN, BARNARD, BOOTH, BRADLEY, BROWN, CHAMBERS, CRAFTS, DAVIES, DENNISTON, DOUGLAS, FOSTER, GRAY, HALE, HARRIS, HASTINGS, HOFFMAN, HOWARD, HUNTINGTON, JOHNSON, LAMPHIER, LOCKWOOD, MCCARTY, MCDONALD, MCGRAW, MCMILLAN, MCMURRAY, MOORE, MORGAN, NORTON, PARKER, PRATT, RAYMOND, ROBERTSON, ROSEKRANS, SCHUMAKER, SEAMAN, SMITH, STRATTON, TAYLOR, TOMPKINS, VAN NOSTRAND, WAKEMAN, WEBB, WEED, WHEELER, WOODRUFF, WOODWARD, WOOLSEY, WRIGHT, YOUNG—45.

NAYS—Messrs. BARKER, BOSWORTH, BRADLEY, BROWN, CHAMBERS, CRAFTS, DAVIES, DENNISTON, DOUGLAS, FOSTER, GRAY, HALE, HARRIS, HASTINGS, HOFFMAN, HOWARD, HUNTINGTON, JOHNSON, LAMPHIER, LOCKWOOD, MCCARTY, MCDONALD, MCGRAW, MCMILLAN, MCMURRAY, MOORE, MORGAN, NORTON, PARKER, PRATT, RAYMOND, ROBERTSON, ROSEKRANS, SCHUMAKER, SEAMAN, SMITH, STRATTON, TAYLOR, TOMPKINS, VAN NOSTRAND, WAKEMAN, WEBB, WEED, WHEELER, WOODRUFF, WOODWARD, WOOLSEY, WRIGHT, YOUNG—45.

The Assembly Journal contains the following:

Mr. G. M. HOSKIN, Assistant of the Deputy Comptroller, was present and gave information in relation to the Auditor's Department.

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Our latest advices from the SECESSIONISTS will be found in the Editorial columns.

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THE REBELLION.

THE TAX BILL—The Committee of Conference on the Tax bill have agreed upon a report, which will be presented to-day. The bill is substantially the same as that passed by the Senate, with the following exceptions:

1. The Senate bill exempts from taxation all incomes under $600. The House bill exempts incomes under $1,000. The Committee have agreed upon $1,000 as the exemption.

2. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 5 per cent. on all incomes between $600 and $10,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 5 per cent. on incomes between $1,000 and $10,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

3. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on incomes between $10,000 and $25,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on incomes between $10,000 and $50,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

4. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 15 per cent. on incomes between $25,000 and $50,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 15 per cent. on incomes between $50,000 and $100,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

5. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 20 per cent. on incomes between $50,000 and $100,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 20 per cent. on incomes between $100,000 and $150,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

6. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 25 per cent. on incomes between $100,000 and $150,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 25 per cent. on incomes between $150,000 and $200,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

7. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 30 per cent. on incomes between $150,000 and $200,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 30 per cent. on incomes between $200,000 and $250,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

8. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 35 per cent. on incomes between $200,000 and $250,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 35 per cent. on incomes between $250,000 and $300,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

9. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 40 per cent. on incomes between $250,000 and $300,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 40 per cent. on incomes between $300,000 and $350,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

10. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 45 per cent. on incomes between $300,000 and $350,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 45 per cent. on incomes between $350,000 and $400,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

11. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 50 per cent. on incomes between $350,000 and $400,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 50 per cent. on incomes between $400,000 and $450,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

12. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 55 per cent. on incomes between $400,000 and $450,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 55 per cent. on incomes between $450,000 and $500,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

13. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 60 per cent. on incomes between $450,000 and $500,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 60 per cent. on incomes between $500,000 and $550,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

14. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 65 per cent. on incomes between $500,000 and $550,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 65 per cent. on incomes between $550,000 and $600,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

15. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 70 per cent. on incomes between $550,000 and $600,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 70 per cent. on incomes between $600,000 and $650,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

16. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 75 per cent. on incomes between $600,000 and $650,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 75 per cent. on incomes between $650,000 and $700,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

17. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 80 per cent. on incomes between $650,000 and $700,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 80 per cent. on incomes between $700,000 and $750,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

18. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 85 per cent. on incomes between $700,000 and $750,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 85 per cent. on incomes between $750,000 and $800,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

19. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 90 per cent. on incomes between $750,000 and $800,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 90 per cent. on incomes between $800,000 and $850,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

20. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 95 per cent. on incomes between $800,000 and $850,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 95 per cent. on incomes between $850,000 and $900,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

21. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 100 per cent. on incomes between $850,000 and $900,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 100 per cent. on incomes between $900,000 and $950,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

22. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 105 per cent. on incomes between $900,000 and $950,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 105 per cent. on incomes between $950,000 and $1,000,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

23. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 110 per cent. on incomes between $950,000 and $1,000,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 110 per cent. on incomes between $1,000,000 and $1,050,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

24. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 115 per cent. on incomes between $1,000,000 and $1,050,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 115 per cent. on incomes between $1,050,000 and $1,100,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

25. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 120 per cent. on incomes between $1,050,000 and $1,100,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 120 per cent. on incomes between $1,100,000 and $1,150,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

26. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 125 per cent. on incomes between $1,100,000 and $1,150,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 125 per cent. on incomes between $1,150,000 and $1,200,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

27. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 130 per cent. on incomes between $1,150,000 and $1,200,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 130 per cent. on incomes between $1,200,000 and $1,250,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

28. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 135 per cent. on incomes between $1,200,000 and $1,250,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 135 per cent. on incomes between $1,250,000 and $1,300,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

29. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 140 per cent. on incomes between $1,250,000 and $1,300,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 140 per cent. on incomes between $1,300,000 and $1,350,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

30. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 145 per cent. on incomes between $1,300,000 and $1,350,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 145 per cent. on incomes between $1,350,000 and $1,400,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

31. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 150 per cent. on incomes between $1,350,000 and $1,400,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 150 per cent. on incomes between $1,400,000 and $1,450,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

32. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 155 per cent. on incomes between $1,400,000 and $1,450,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 155 per cent. on incomes between $1,450,000 and $1,500,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

33. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 160 per cent. on incomes between $1,450,000 and $1,500,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 160 per cent. on incomes between $1,500,000 and $1,550,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

34. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 165 per cent. on incomes between $1,500,000 and $1,550,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 165 per cent. on incomes between $1,550,000 and $1,600,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

35. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 170 per cent. on incomes between $1,550,000 and $1,600,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 170 per cent. on incomes between $1,600,000 and $1,650,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

36. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 175 per cent. on incomes between $1,600,000 and $1,650,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 175 per cent. on incomes between $1,650,000 and $1,700,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

37. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 180 per cent. on incomes between $1,650,000 and $1,700,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 180 per cent. on incomes between $1,700,000 and $1,750,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

38. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 185 per cent. on incomes between $1,700,000 and $1,750,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 185 per cent. on incomes between $1,750,000 and $1,800,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

39. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 190 per cent. on incomes between $1,750,000 and $1,800,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 190 per cent. on incomes between $1,800,000 and $1,850,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

40. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 195 per cent. on incomes between $1,800,000 and $1,850,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 195 per cent. on incomes between $1,850,000 and $1,900,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

41. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 200 per cent. on incomes between $1,850,000 and $1,900,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 200 per cent. on incomes between $1,900,000 and $1,950,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

42. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 205 per cent. on incomes between $1,900,000 and $1,950,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 205 per cent. on incomes between $1,950,000 and $2,000,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

43. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 210 per cent. on incomes between $1,950,000 and $2,000,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 210 per cent. on incomes between $2,000,000 and $2,050,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

44. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 215 per cent. on incomes between $2,000,000 and $2,050,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 215 per cent. on incomes between $2,050,000 and $2,100,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

45. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 220 per cent. on incomes between $2,050,000 and $2,100,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 220 per cent. on incomes between $2,100,000 and $2,150,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

46. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 225 per cent. on incomes between $2,100,000 and $2,150,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 225 per cent. on incomes between $2,150,000 and $2,200,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

47. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 230 per cent. on incomes between $2,150,000 and $2,200,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 230 per cent. on incomes between $2,200,000 and $2,250,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

48. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 235 per cent. on incomes between $2,200,000 and $2,250,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 235 per cent. on incomes between $2,250,000 and $2,300,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

49. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 240 per cent. on incomes between $2,250,000 and $2,300,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 240 per cent. on incomes between $2,300,000 and $2,350,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

50. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 245 per cent. on incomes between $2,300,000 and $2,350,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 245 per cent. on incomes between $2,350,000 and $2,400,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

51. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 250 per cent. on incomes between $2,350,000 and $2,400,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 250 per cent. on incomes between $2,400,000 and $2,450,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

52. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 255 per cent. on incomes between $2,400,000 and $2,450,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 255 per cent. on incomes between $2,450,000 and $2,500,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

53. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 260 per cent. on incomes between $2,450,000 and $2,500,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 260 per cent. on incomes between $2,500,000 and $2,550,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

54. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 265 per cent. on incomes between $2,500,000 and $2,550,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 265 per cent. on incomes between $2,550,000 and $2,600,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

55. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 270 per cent. on incomes between $2,550,000 and $2,600,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 270 per cent. on incomes between $2,600,000 and $2,650,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

56. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 275 per cent. on incomes between $2,600,000 and $2,650,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 275 per cent. on incomes between $2,650,000 and $2,700,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

57. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 280 per cent. on incomes between $2,650,000 and $2,700,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 280 per cent. on incomes between $2,700,000 and $2,750,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

58. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 285 per cent. on incomes between $2,700,000 and $2,750,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 285 per cent. on incomes between $2,750,000 and $2,800,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

59. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 290 per cent. on incomes between $2,750,000 and $2,800,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 290 per cent. on incomes between $2,800,000 and $2,850,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

60. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 295 per cent. on incomes between $2,800,000 and $2,850,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 295 per cent. on incomes between $2,850,000 and $2,900,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

61. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 300 per cent. on incomes between $2,850,000 and $2,900,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 300 per cent. on incomes between $2,900,000 and $2,950,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

62. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 305 per cent. on incomes between $2,900,000 and $2,950,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 305 per cent. on incomes between $2,950,000 and $3,000,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

63. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 310 per cent. on incomes between $2,950,000 and $3,000,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 310 per cent. on incomes between $3,000,000 and $3,050,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

64. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 315 per cent. on incomes between $3,000,000 and $3,050,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 315 per cent. on incomes between $3,050,000 and $3,100,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

65. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 320 per cent. on incomes between $3,050,000 and $3,100,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 320 per cent. on incomes between $3,100,000 and $3,150,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

66. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 325 per cent. on incomes between $3,100,000 and $3,150,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 325 per cent. on incomes between $3,150,000 and $3,200,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

67. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 330 per cent. on incomes between $3,150,000 and $3,200,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 330 per cent. on incomes between $3,200,000 and $3,250,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

68. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 335 per cent. on incomes between $3,200,000 and $3,250,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 335 per cent. on incomes between $3,250,000 and $3,300,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

69. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 340 per cent. on incomes between $3,250,000 and $3,300,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 340 per cent. on incomes between $3,300,000 and $3,350,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

70. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 345 per cent. on incomes between $3,300,000 and $3,350,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 345 per cent. on incomes between $3,350,000 and $3,400,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

71. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 350 per cent. on incomes between $3,350,000 and $3,400,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 350 per cent. on incomes between $3,400,000 and $3,450,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

72. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 355 per cent. on incomes between $3,400,000 and $3,450,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 355 per cent. on incomes between $3,450,000 and $3,500,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

73. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 360 per cent. on incomes between $3,450,000 and $3,500,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 360 per cent. on incomes between $3,500,000 and $3,550,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

74. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 365 per cent. on incomes between $3,500,000 and $3,550,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 365 per cent. on incomes between $3,550,000 and $3,600,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

75. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 370 per cent. on incomes between $3,550,000 and $3,600,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 370 per cent. on incomes between $3,600,000 and $3,650,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

76. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 375 per cent. on incomes between $3,600,000 and $3,650,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 375 per cent. on incomes between $3,650,000 and $3,700,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

77. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 380 per cent. on incomes between $3,650,000 and $3,700,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 380 per cent. on incomes between $3,700,000 and $3,750,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

78. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 385 per cent. on incomes between $3,700,000 and $3,750,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 385 per cent. on incomes between $3,750,000 and $3,800,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

79. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 390 per cent. on incomes between $3,750,000 and $3,800,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 390 per cent. on incomes between $3,800,000 and $3,850,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

80. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 395 per cent. on incomes between $3,800,000 and $3,850,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 395 per cent. on incomes between $3,850,000 and $3,900,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

81. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 400 per cent. on incomes between $3,850,000 and $3,900,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 400 per cent. on incomes between $3,900,000 and $3,950,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

82. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 405 per cent. on incomes between $3,900,000 and $3,950,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 405 per cent. on incomes between $3,950,000 and $4,000,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

83. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 410 per cent. on incomes between $3,950,000 and $4,000,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 410 per cent. on incomes between $4,000,000 and $4,050,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

84. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 415 per cent. on incomes between $4,000,000 and $4,050,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 415 per cent. on incomes between $4,050,000 and $4,100,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

85. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 420 per cent. on incomes between $4,050,000 and $4,100,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 420 per cent. on incomes between $4,100,000 and $4,150,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

86. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 425 per cent. on incomes between $4,100,000 and $4,150,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 425 per cent. on incomes between $4,150,000 and $4,200,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

87. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 430 per cent. on incomes between $4,150,000 and $4,200,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 430 per cent. on incomes between $4,200,000 and $4,250,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

88. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 435 per cent. on incomes between $4,200,000 and $4,250,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 435 per cent. on incomes between $4,250,000 and $4,300,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

89. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 440 per cent. on incomes between $4,250,000 and $4,300,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 440 per cent. on incomes between $4,300,000 and $4,350,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

90. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 445 per cent. on incomes between $4,300,000 and $4,350,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 445 per cent. on incomes between $4,350,000 and $4,400,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

91. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 450 per cent. on incomes between $4,350,000 and $4,400,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 450 per cent. on incomes between $4,400,000 and $4,450,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

92. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 455 per cent. on incomes between $4,400,000 and $4,450,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 455 per cent. on incomes between $4,450,000 and $4,500,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

93. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 460 per cent. on incomes between $4,450,000 and $4,500,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 460 per cent. on incomes between $4,500,000 and $4,550,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

94. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 465 per cent. on incomes between $4,500,000 and $4,550,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 465 per cent. on incomes between $4,550,000 and $4,600,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

95. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 470 per cent. on incomes between $4,550,000 and $4,600,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 470 per cent. on incomes between $4,600,000 and $4,650,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

96. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 475 per cent. on incomes between $4,600,000 and $4,650,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 475 per cent. on incomes between $4,650,000 and $4,700,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

97. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 480 per cent. on incomes between $4,650,000 and $4,700,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 480 per cent. on incomes between $4,700,000 and $4,750,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

98. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 485 per cent. on incomes between $4,700,000 and $4,750,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 485 per cent. on incomes between $4,750,000 and $4,800,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

99. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 490 per cent. on incomes between $4,750,000 and $4,800,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 490 per cent. on incomes between $4,800,000 and $4,850,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

100. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 495 per cent. on incomes between $4,800,000 and $4,850,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 495 per cent. on incomes between $4,850,000 and $4,900,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

101. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 500 per cent. on incomes between $4,850,000 and $4,900,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 500 per cent. on incomes between $4,900,000 and $4,950,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

102. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 505 per cent. on incomes between $4,900,000 and $4,950,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 505 per cent. on incomes between $4,950,000 and $5,000,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

103. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 510 per cent. on incomes between $4,950,000 and $5,000,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 510 per cent. on incomes between $5,000,000 and $5,050,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

104. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 515 per cent. on incomes between $5,000,000 and $5,050,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 515 per cent. on incomes between $5,050,000 and $5,100,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

105. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 520 per cent. on incomes between $5,050,000 and $5,100,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 520 per cent. on incomes between $5,100,000 and $5,150,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

106. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 525 per cent. on incomes between $5,100,000 and $5,150,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 525 per cent. on incomes between $5,150,000 and $5,200,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

107. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 530 per cent. on incomes between $5,150,000 and $5,200,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 530 per cent. on incomes between $5,200,000 and $5,250,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

108. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 535 per cent. on incomes between $5,200,000 and $5,250,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 535 per cent. on incomes between $5,250,000 and $5,300,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

109. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 540 per cent. on incomes between $5,250,000 and $5,300,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 540 per cent. on incomes between $5,300,000 and $5,350,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

110. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 545 per cent. on incomes between $5,300,000 and $5,350,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 545 per cent. on incomes between $5,350,000 and $5,400,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

111. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 550 per cent. on incomes between $5,350,000 and $5,400,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 550 per cent. on incomes between $5,400,000 and $5,450,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

112. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 555 per cent. on incomes between $5,400,000 and $5,450,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 555 per cent. on incomes between $5,450,000 and $5,500,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

113. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 560 per cent. on incomes between $5,450,000 and $5,500,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 560 per cent. on incomes between $5,500,000 and $5,550,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

114. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 565 per cent. on incomes between $5,500,000 and $5,550,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 565 per cent. on incomes between $5,550,000 and $5,600,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

115. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 570 per cent. on incomes between $5,550,000 and $5,600,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 570 per cent. on incomes between $5,600,000 and $5,650,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

116. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 575 per cent. on incomes between $5,600,000 and $5,650,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 575 per cent. on incomes between $5,650,000 and $5,700,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

117. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 580 per cent. on incomes between $5,650,000 and $5,700,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 580 per cent. on incomes between $5,700,000 and $5,750,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

118. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 585 per cent. on incomes between $5,700,000 and $5,750,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 585 per cent. on incomes between $5,750,000 and $5,800,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

119. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 590 per cent. on incomes between $5,750,000 and $5,800,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 590 per cent. on incomes between $5,800,000 and $5,850,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

120. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 595 per cent. on incomes between $5,800,000 and $5,850,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 595 per cent. on incomes between $5,850,000 and $5,900,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

121. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 600 per cent. on incomes between $5,850,000 and $5,900,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 600 per cent. on incomes between $5,900,000 and $5,950,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

122. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 605 per cent. on incomes between $5,900,000 and $5,950,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 605 per cent. on incomes between $5,950,000 and $6,000,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

123. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 610 per cent. on incomes between $5,950,000 and $6,000,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 610 per cent. on incomes between $6,000,000 and $6,050,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

124. The Senate bill imposes a tax of 615 per cent. on incomes between $6,000,000 and $6,050,000. The House bill imposes a tax of 615 per cent. on incomes between $6,050,000 and $6,100,000. The Committee have agreed upon the House bill.

125. The Senate bill imposes a tax of

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note Bill.

Failure of an Adjournment of Congress on Monday Next.

Sudden Death of the Hon. Thomas Corwin.

Mr. Stanbery's Opinion on the Habeas Corpus Question.

Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7, 1862.

A Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.) moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the Treasury Note bill, and agree to the appointment of a committee of conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.) moved that the Senate recede from its amendments, and pass the bill as it came from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.) addressed a few remarks to the Senate, in favor of the motion to insist and agree to the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.) replied briefly, and urged the Senate to recede from its amendments.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.) addressed the Senate in favor of the motion to insist and agree to the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.) addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the motion to recede from the amendments.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.) addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the motion to recede from the amendments.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.) addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the motion to recede from the amendments.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.) addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the motion to insist and agree to the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.) addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the motion to recede from the amendments.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.) addressed the Senate briefly in favor of the motion to insist and agree to the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine

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Interest commences on the first day of each month.
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WM. H. BEERS, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,
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Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Saturday evenings.
Interest commences on the first day of each month.
WM. H. BEERS, Secretary.

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Interest commences on the first day of each month.
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JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.

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Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Saturday evenings.
Interest commences on the first day of each month.
JOHN JACKSON, President.
JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.

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JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.

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WM. A. SPRIES, Secretary.

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WM. A. SPRIES, Secretary.

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FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

Henry Pattison, Co I, 9th Mass—slightly.
Mich'l Sweeney, Co I, 9th Mass—arm, severely.
E J Foster, Co G, 9th Mass—arm, slightly.
J S Jones, Co G, 9th Mass—arm, slightly.
Thos Doherty, Co A, 5th N Y—thigh, severely.
Andrew Waldane, Co G, 5th N Y—knee, severely.
C Donnelly, Co G, 5th N Y—thigh, severely.
Corp Gilbert Vincent, Co C, 12th Regular Infantry—hip, severely.
Corporal E J Jones, Co C, 16th Regular Infantry—hand, slightly.
Andrew Kreidle, Co K, 93d Pennsylvania, (Color Corporal)—leg, severely.
2d Lieut H D Hinckle, Co B, 93d Pennsylvania—hand, slightly.
Corp Wm Middleton, Co D, 5th Penn—leg, slightly.
Lewis Landis, Co E, 55th N Y—head, severely.
Bernard Duffy, Co D, 9th Mass—thigh, slightly.
W P Bergman, Co A, 9th Mass—foot, slightly.
Michael Tobey, Co I, 2d Maine—hand, slightly.
Corp Pat Welsh, Co A, 9th Mass—head, slightly.
Wm Hazlehurst, Co E, 2d Reg Inf—arm, severely.
Chas Dietz, Co D, 5th Penn—hand, slightly.
Henry Bender, Co H, 5th Pennsylvania, severely.
John Melby, Co C, 4th N Y—slightly.
Sergt H Miller, Co E, 5th Pennsylvania—left hand off and thigh, severely.
J B Tutt, Co F, 9th Penn—side and side, severely.
John Lawlor, Co F, 9th Penn—head, severely.
Daniel Burns, Co H, 55th Penn—head, severely.
David Calder, Co. K, 4th Penn—hand, severely.
James Brady, Co C, 12th Regular Inf—arm, slightly.
John Sullivan, Co B, 69th N Y—arm, slightly.
John Simmons, Co F, 9th Mass—arm, severely.
Lieut J E Wood, Co I, 5th N Y S—arm, severely.
Henry Spender, Co G, 114th Penn—hand, slightly.
Sergt John J Dinneen, Co G, 1st N J—foot, severely.
Wm. Sparks, Co G, 9th Reg. Inf.—wrist, slightly.
Gen E P Wood, Co I, 5th N Y—neck, severely.
Chas Decker, Co M, 5th Michigan—thigh, slightly.
Bernard Grady, Co E, 12th Reg. Inf.—side, severely.
Joseph Aldrich, Co A, 14th N Y—head, severely.
Bernhard Pfaffrath, Co H, 20 N J—breast, severely.
G W Dipple, Co E, 4th N Y—shoulder, severely.
O L Ott, Co D, 63d Penn—left arm shattered.
Jas Baldenhall, Co G, 1st N J—wrist, slightly.
Corp Jas J Shaffry, Co K, 5th N Y—shoulder and hand, severely.
Charles Snyder, Co G, 5th N Y—finger and thumb shot off.
C A Greene, Co C, 14th Reg. Inf.—head, severely.
Lieut Wm Rinne, Co C, 14th Reg. Inf—shoul., slightly.
David Lovely, Co B, 2d Reg. Inf—left hand, severely.
2d Lieut H D Hinckle, Co B, 93d Pennsylvania—leg, severely.
Sergt Wm J Whartinby, Co B, 93d Penn—arm.
Jacob Hebew, Co B, 1st Penn—arm, slightly.
Samuel Cullen, Co I, 10th Regular Infantry—arm, slightly.
Jas Hughes, Co C, 14th Regulars—leg, severely.
Wm W Keller, Co B, 9th Penn—hip, severely.
Sergt M O B Rogers, Co G, 5th Penn—arm, severely.
Sergt David J Morgan, Co G, 103d Penn—side, severely.
Philip Brien, Co A, 1st Chasseurs—foot, slightly.
Alex Depeyster, Co F, 14th N Y—hand, slightly.
James Steele, Co F, 14th N Y—shoulder, severely.
Tuesday Pain, Co D, 14th Regular Infantry—arm, severely.
Wm Devens, Co D, 14th Regular Infantry—hand, severely.
Reuben Showers, Co H, 9th Penn—shoulder, severely.
Joseph Meneisbocker, Co B, 2d Regular Infantry—hip, slightly.
Isaac Workman, Co E, 3d Regular—shoulder, severely.
Geo Bean, Co F, 10th Penn—knee, severely.
Geo Nolan, Co H, 8th Penn—arm, severely.

MICHIGAN REGIMENTS, (INCOMPLETE.)

Theodore Hoffman, Co C, 1st—shoulder.
James Smith, Co C, 1st—in head, badly.
R C Reeden, Co I, 1st—thigh amputated.
R H McDonald, Co I, 4th—severely in side.
A B Crane, Co K, 4th—severely in jaw.
W J Irig, Co K, 4th—severely.
Lieut J L Smith, Co F, 4th—in leg.
Lieut S S Preston, Co F, 4th—wounded and pris'r.
Col. Woodbury, 14th—seriously wounded.
Geo Gerry, 16th—in leg.
Capt Meyers, Co G, 16th—leg.
Capt Wm Ely, Co H, 16th—leg.
Lieut R McGraw, Co I, 16th—leg amputated.
Corp Thos McGraw, Co I, 16th—slightly.
Corp Baird, Co I, 16th—slightly.
Capt F M Mott, Co I, 16th—wounded and prisoner.
Col. Stockton, 16th—wounded and prisoner.
——Worden, Co I, 16th—slightly.
Geo Lapham, Co I, 1st—thigh.
D Cooly Co B, 1st—thigh and hip.
Lieut Chandler, Co E, 16th—left arm.
Lieut S F Eddy, Co G, 16th—left arm, back, thigh.
M C Eaton, Co G, 16th—right arm off.
W H Warner, Co G, 16th—foot.
E Gilbert, Co G, 16th—leg.
Allen Rogers, Co G, 16th—lungs.
Theodore Steinbrook, Co G, 16th—left arm.
George Price, Co G, 16th—arm and back.
C Billigett, Co G, 16th—arm.
James Laird, Co G, 16th—slightly.

EIGHT-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, (INCOMPLETE.)

John Harvey, Co D—wounded inside—Pittsburgh.
Andy Greswalt, Co F—arm off—Pittsburgh.
John Ford, Co E—killed—Etna.
Wm Greswalt, Co F—killed—Pittsburgh.
Lieut R Cochrain, Co G—wounded mortally, since dead.
Jacob Schultz, Co E—wounded in thigh—Etna.
R Lyon, Co E—wounded in head—Pittsburgh.
J McGraw, Co H—wounded in thigh—Pittsburgh.
H Kelley, Co E—wounded in head—Pittsburgh.
Lieut W H Godwell, Co G.

FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Luke Murphy, Co. B—killed.
P. Westlake, Co. B—killed.
Corporal Leon O'Liveris, Co. B—killed.
Private Tierney, Co. A—killed.
Corporal Barnes, Co. A—killed.
Private Barnes, Co. A—missing.
Private Bailey, Co. A—wounded and missing.
Thos. Cannon, Co. B—killed.

☞ *For additional names see Second Page.*

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reconnoissance on the Way to Gen. McClellan—A Skirmish, and Defeat of the Rebels—The Killed and Wounded, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 5.

Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday during the day and went up the James River on the evening of the 4th.

Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, laden with artillery, men, horses, &c., and doubtless bound up the river.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took one thousand rebel prisoners and three small batteries. Our cavalry then followed them till they passed beyond the White Oak Swamp.

Great difficulty exists in obtaining the list of killed in our late battles, as comparatively few cases exist where any one can tell whether the missing were killed, or wounded and taken prisoners.

For the last two days the rebels have shown but little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished their grounds and batteries almost without resistance.

A rebel gunboat was captured yesterday up the James River and brought down to Harrison Landing. It was completely riddled with ball holes.

We learn by the hospital steward of the United States Chasseurs, that only one officer of that regiment has been injured, and that is Capt. E. Brennan, who is comfortable and on his way home. The regiment had lost one hundred killed, wounded and missing.

The steamer *State of Maine* left Fortress Monroe this evening for New-York with 500 wounded soldiers on board. When off Smith's Island, about thirty miles out, she broke some of her machinery. She cast anchor, and sent back a boat for a tug, which has towed her back to the fort this morning.

The damage is trifling, but, for want of convenience for repairs here, the machinery will have to be taken to Baltimore for repairs, which will make a delay of three or four days. The *Daniel Webster* will take her wounded to New-York, and will probably leave this port to-night.

The *S. E. Spaulding* arrived here this morning, from Harrison Landing, with five hundred sick and wounded. They will also leave to-day for New-York.

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixteenth New-York died, this morning, of his wounds. He was on board the *Spaulding*.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Reconnoissance Concluded—All Quiet at Headquarters—Capture of the Rebel Gunboat Teaser—Incidents of the Great Battles—Beauty all the Wounded as Savage's Station Remember, &c.

OLD POINT, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

The terrible excitement we have gone through during the past week has entirely subsided, and a calm but determined feeling of hope has taken possession of all minds. There is nothing of any consequence new from the seat of war, and all our energies here are at present devoted to attending to the brave fellows who have come to us wounded or sick from the dreadful ordeal through which they have just passed.

The *Arrowsmith*, which left Harrison's Landing this morning, at 8 o'clock, and arrived here at about 3 P. M., reports all quiet at headquarters. Professor Lowe had just gone up in his balloon to reconnoitre. The *Illustrated* has also just come in, and reports the same. Dr. Calvin G. Page, of the Soldiers'-square General Hospital in Washington, but now Surgeon in charge of the sick and wounded of the Knickerbocker, assures me that at headquarters the greatest hope and cheerfulness prevailed yesterday.

The report has reached us of our taking, yesterday, an iron-clad boat of the rebels, called the *Teaser*. She had the impudence to open fire on the *Monticello*, forgetting that Capt. Barnes, although one of the most jovial and kindly-hearted of gentlemen, is also one of the bravest and the least inclined to allow any impertinence. The third shot which the gallant Captain sent at her passed under her guard and penetrating the boiler, when it exploded. She immediately surrendered, and was towed down the river. An excellent chart of the river and its defences was found on board of her, with other valuable papers. At the very first shot several of her panic-stricken men are said to have jumped overboard.

Details of the last few days' engagements are constantly coming in, either to corroborate or falsify many of the reports that first got abroad.

I am glad to say that the Eleventh Infantry, United States, were not cut to pieces, as reported in some of the papers. About fifty were killed and wounded; and the only officers hurt were: Lieut. Hazewell, Adjutant, wounded in the thigh, and Lieut. Hemenway, (son of Judge Hemenway, of Boston,) who was hurt in the groin by a spent ball.

The most wonderful stories are related of the brave Kearney, who literally bears the character of a salamander. He was to be seen, with his one arm, and holding his bridle in his teeth, everywhere during the hottest of the fight. At one time he came very near to being taken at White Oak Swamp. He was surrounded by no fewer than thirty of the rebels, but fairly cut his way through them. —— them and asking if they thought "he looked the kind of man to fall into their hands?" The men all love him for his undaunted bravery, but complain a little of his forgetting that everybody is not made of cast iron like himself.

So much anxiety is abroad respecting the sick and wounded men who are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the rebels, that any information on that subject will be acceptable. I am glad to say that all those who were at Savage Station on Friday, June 27, were safely removed—except 150. Three thousand were safely transferred on board five steamers at White House, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe. Drs. Rogers of New-York, Swinburne of Albany, Charles R. Gazzelear and J. Allen of New-York, were the parties who conveyed them to the White House, Dr. J. Allen proceeding with them to Fortress Monroe. Dr. Swinburne was taken prisoner at Savage Station, and all concur in testimony of his great bravery and loyal devotion.

The published statements that the rebels *fired upon the hospital* is quite true! Dr. Allen assured me that they continued shelling the building, full of wounded and dying men, until Dr. Swinburne boldly sallied forth with a flag of truce, when they desisted. He is, however, quite certain that red flags were distinctly floating over the building when the rebels fired on it.

A number of nurses went up the river to-day, under a flag of truce, to attend to our sick and wounded who are yet in the hands of the enemy. Those who have friends among them may therefore rest assured that when these angels of mercy get among them they will receive all the aid that humanity can afford.

NEMO.

BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURGH.

The Two Fleets at Work, Above and Below—The Rebels Reported to be 16,000 Strong—Their Works to be Stormed on the 4th.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 7.

A special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 6th inst., states that the ram *Lioness* has arrived there, with the following advices from Vicksburgh:

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 2.

The canal across the point of land opposite Vicksburgh is nearly completed. The negro workmen upon it are collected from various plantations in the vicinity. In all cases Government receipts were given for them. Several thousand were engaged on the work.

It is supposed that when the ditch is finished, the river will cut a wide channel during high water, and forever leave Vicksburgh an inland village.

The bombardment was kept up at regular intervals from both fleets, Commodore Davis having arrived when the *Lioness* left.

The rebel batteries were still replying occasionally.

It was believed that the rebel works would be stormed on the 4th inst.

There was every reason to believe the city had already fallen.

The city is said to be not so badly damaged as was at first stated.

All non-combatants had been removed previous to the commencement of the bombardment.

The rebel force is said to be 16,000 strong.

A story had reached the fleet that several hundred rebels had been killed by the explosion of our shells.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Refusal of the Mexican Authorities to Allow the Texans to Pass Over their Territory.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 5.

The first coach of the Santa Fé mail has arrived, and brings dates to the 25th. The news is meagre. It is reported that the Texans had sent Commissioners to the State of Chihuahua, to obtain permission from the Mexican authorities to pass through that State to Texas. The permission was not granted. This refusal on the part of the Mexican authorities will doubtless delay the Texans in Arizona longer than they would otherwise have stayed. The First New-Mexican Regiment of volunteers has been entirely reorganised.

Loss of British Bark Lebanon.

The British bark *Lebanon*, of Shields, Capt. Reid, was lost on the 9th of June in lat. 42° 40' and lon. 31° 20', during a heavy gale, she having become dismasted and water-logged. The Captain and crew were taken off by the schooner *Mountaineer*, from Liverpool, Eng., bound to St. Johns, N. F. The second officer, Mr. Thomas H. Glendenning, with six of the seamen, named Joseph Yates, Michael Dillon, David Moir, Charles Taylor, James Sebesen and Charles Rosenberg were transferred on the 16th ult., in lat. 40° 18', lon. 40° 20', to ship *Albert Gallatin*, Capt. Delano, and brought to this port.

Capt. Lowell, of the Twentieth Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, July 7.

Capt. Lowell, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, killed near Richmond, was a son of Charles Russell Lowell. He graduated at Harvard College in 1856, with the highest honors of his class.

Death of A. B. Hardy, Esq.

BOSTON, Monday, July 7.

Mr. A. B. Hardy, one of the editors of the Boston Journal, died this morning of consumption.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

English Views of the Situation in America.

Great Excitement in the Cotton Market.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Napoleon Reconsiders His Mexican Policy.

The Departure of Reinforcements Suspended.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Monday, July 7.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, June 26, via Queenstown, June 28, was boarded off Cape Race at midnight of July 6.

The news by the *Persia* created great excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market, and large sales were made late on Friday at a further advance.

The *Times* editorially says the telegrams by the *Persia*, if they come substantially from the Northern Government, do credit to its veracity, inasmuch as they proclaim that any decisive advantages over the Confederates must be postponed until great additions are made to the Federal army. The latest dates are to June 18, which may be considered the beginning of the Summer heats. Although the probability is that both armies will keep the field, yet there can be little doubt that the spirit of the campaign must languish until Fall, when cool weather and reinforcements on both sides will allow the struggle to be renewed. The last news represents what may be looked upon as the closing scenes of the Spring campaign. Though the Federals have so many more men, and such a vast army, and the greatest resources, they invariably describe themselves as outnumbered by the Confederates. Halleck and McClellan utter the same complaint. Food and powder must have been the cry of the Confederate force, which, numbering 120,000 at Corinth, and being equal, if not superior, to the forces opposed to it, was yet obliged to retreat southward, and is now posted, in decreased numbers, at Grenada. Kentuckians and Tennesseans might argue that since their own States have been abandoned, and fallen under the yoke of the Federals, they had no further interest in defending the Cotton States, to which they were bound by ties of allegiance, but the diminishing army must have been mainly caused by the difficulty of procuring food. The *Times* adds: "The superior numbers and resources of the North we look upon as certain in the end to prevail. But who can see the resolution evinced by the South, the immense army it puts in the field, and the tenacity with which it disputes every position, without feeling that the war is likely to drench the territory of the Union with much more blood?" It winds up by hoping some means may be devised for bringing this unnatural conflict to a close.

The *Morning Herald*, in an editorial, contends that the restoration of the Union would be a calamity, not only for Europe, and England in particular, but for the North. It declares that the Union had become a nuisance among nations. Secession is favorable to England. Self-interests would have justified interference before this, had not international morality forbid it. Even now, if there was any hope of an early settlement, no one would dream of interfering. As matters stand, however, the *Herald* thinks it is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England, in behalf of justice and humanity, as well as for the protection of their half-ruined manufacturers and hungry operatives. Such action must be taken at last, as impossible things cannot be long allowed to remain. It is most improbable that there will be any change in the aspect of American affairs that will bring us relief, and if we are to act after all, it will be saving needless misery to act at once, with gentleness and courtesy, but with immovable firmness in words.

Lord Chelmsford asked if Edwin James should be allowed to retain his patent as Queen's Counsel.

The Lord Chancellor said that Mr. James had given notice of an appeal to the Judges from the decision of the Bencher, but he (the Chancellor) had decided that it was not desirable that he should longer enjoy any honor under the Crown. His patent would therefore be ordered to be cancelled.

Hon. T. Brock, Governor of the Prince of Wales, and a brother of Lord Elgin, died at London on the 27th of June, from fever contracted at Constantinople while traveling with the Prince.

In the French Chamber of Deputies Jules Favre censured the expedition against Mexico, and demanded explanations. After arguing against the French policy in the past, he said things had reached a point at which it was necessary that the resolutions taken should be explained. He considered the sole course to take compatible with the interest and honor of the country, to treat with Mexico and withdraw. He denied that France had any defeat to avenge, eulogized the conduct of the troops, and protested against the entertainment of any ideas which would compromise France with the other Powers.

M. Billault, in response, defended the course of France. He censured negotiations from which it was impossible to obtain a result. He stated that the Emperor was compelled to disavow the Convention of Soledad as contrary to the honor of France, and explained that notwithstanding a momentary disagreement between the three Governments, they remained on good terms.

He energetically repelled the idea of treating with the Juarez Government, saying that the honor of France was engaged, and she must avenge the insults offered. The Emperor would leave the people entirely free, when the French flag floats over the Capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever Government they might choose.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail, and if the French troops are not then in danger, it is thought reinforcements will not sail until the hot season is over.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says there is evidently hesitation on the subject of Mexico and he thinks that it is not unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconsideration.

The *Patrie* says that the embarkations for Mexico are provisionally suspended and reduced.

Models of the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* were to be constructed with a view of testing their merits.

The Paris *Constitutional* announces that the recognition of Italy by Russia has been officially communicated to the Turin Government.

A Russian decree abolishes the Government monopoly for salt, and fixes the duty on salt at 20 kopecs.

Gen. Luzzas had been shot at and slightly wounded in the streets of Warsaw. The perpetrator of the deed was not discovered.

The Calcutta mail, of May 22, and Hong Kong, of May 11, had arrived. The American portion of it was forwarded by the *Europa*.

The news is generally anticipated.

The Funds were very dull, notwithstanding the continuance of the influx of gold to the bank. There was rather more demand for money, owing to the end of the quarter coming round, but rates were unchanged.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 28.

[The regular weekly Cotton market was received by the *Niagara*.]

Prices at Manchester are still advancing, but sales of cloths and yarns are small.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson Bros. & Co., Liverpool, Corn and Provision Circulars, and Messrs. Lambert & Co., Mincing Lane, and Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Liverpool Circulars, report Wheat 1d. dearer; Americans quoted 10s. 6d@11s. Wheat firm and unchanged; Red Western, 9s. 10d.@10s. 1d.; Red Southern, 10s. 1d.@10s. 2d.; White Western, 10s. 8d.@11s. 10d.; White Southern, 10s. 6d.@11s. 4d. Corn dearer; Mixed, 30s. 6d.; Yellow, 30s. 9d.; White, 31s. @32s.

Provisions—Beef dull and drooping. Pork heavy and sustaining 10 s Scotland. Bacon irregular. Lard steady at 60s. 6d@63s. Tallow steady at 45s.

The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes firm; Pots 29s.; Pearls 30s. Rosin excited and higher; sales at 14s. 6d.@16s. for common. Spirits Turpentine still advancing; last quoted 46s. Rice; sales at 30s. Sugar steady and unchanged. Coffee firm. Rice advancing. Linseed Oil firm at 40s. 6d.@41s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's circular reports Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Iron dull. Spirits quiet but steady. Tea firmer. Rice steady. Cotton [Liverpool and 6d. higher. Sugar Tuesday was excited and 6s. higher; sales at 80s.

American Securities easier and holders pressing their stocks on the market. Illinois Central Shares 46¾@46¾ discount; Erie shares, 20¾@20¾; United States Fives, 70@77; United States Sixes, 61@63.

HAVRE, Thursday, June 26.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 13,500 bales; market active, excited, and the middling and lower qualities higher, closing quiet and easier; New-Orleans *low ordinaries*, 205f.; *fair*, 206f.; stock 34,000 bales.

LONDON, Friday, June 27.

Consols, for money, 91¾@91¾.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Spring Running Meeting on the Union Course—Two Good Races—Wagram and Miss Jessie the Winners.

Yesterday was the second day of the Spring Running Meeting, and on it two good races were run, by horses whose reputation was well sustained, and whose gait fully justified all that has been said of them.

THE FIRST RACE

was in two-mile heats, best two in three, with the following entries:

J. G. Woods enters br. m. *Laura Farris*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam by imp. *Margrave*; colors, blue and blue.

Jas. Ward enters b. h. *Sailor Boy*, 5 years, by imp. *Yorkshire*, dam by imp. *Herald*; colors, red and pink.

C. S. Lloyd enters br. h. *Avalanche*, 4 years, by *Revenue*, dam by *Sallie Ward*; colors, purple and white.

John Hunter enters br. c. *Sunshine*, 3 years, by *Belvoenia*, dam imp. *Comfort*; colors, blue and white stripe.

F. C. Bush enters b. h. *Trovatore*, 6 years, by Mercer, dam *Madona*, by imp. *Yorkshire*; colors, red and lilac.

J. W. Welsh enters b. m. *Bettie Ward*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam by *Whalebone*; colors, red and maroon.

John M. Clay enters b. c. *Wagram*, 4 years, by *Yorkshire*, dam *Topaz*, by *Glencoe*; blue and blue.

THE SECOND RACE

Was a Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, one mile and a half out, for which there were ten entries, only two of which, however, were mounted, viz.: *Miss Jessie* and the *Lexington Filly*.

Owing to the fact that the race was not properly advertised, and also for the reason that the public met with several unnecessary disappointments on the first day, the attendance was quite small, and confined almost entirely to professionals and horse-men.

Promptly at 3 o'clock, the tap of the drum brought the horses, their owners and riders to the Judges' Stand, where they were placed in the order above indicated, and received the ordinary instructions. At the first day's races, owing to the peculiarly easy track, the horses ran almost wholly upon the outside track, to obviate which, the managers had this time placed barriers at different points of the course, rendering it impossible for the horses to use other than the inside track. This was protested against by Col Ward, but the judges decided that the horses must use the track as it was or withdraw.

The betting was of the same character as the pool rates. On Saturday night, in pools of $100, *Laura Farris* brought $60, *Wagram* $35, *Trovatore* $25, *Sailor* $5, *Bettie Ward*, *Avalanche* and *Sunshine* each $5. Yesterday the pools varied some, *Laura Farris* drawing $80 and *Wagram* $50 and *Trovatore* $30, without change for the others.

The heat of the day was almost unbearable; it was absolutely stifling, and not a breath of air visited any portion of the dusty track. All being ready, the word was given and a fair start was got on.

THE FIRST HEAT,

with *Farris* a little in the advance. *Wagram* was nearest her, and all the rest bunched in after them. At the first quarter there was no perceptible change in positions, but as they drew near the half-mile *Farris* and *Wagram* got away from the others, and together they passed the pole, with *Trovatore* just behind them. From the half to the third quarter the race was very pretty, and the three horses passed the latter point side by side. There *Laura* improved some, and came down the last quarter in good time, making the first mile in 1 min. 55 sec., with *Trovatore* nearer her than *Wagram*.

From this point in *Laura* had an easy time. She kept in the van, followed by *Wagram*, who in turn was just ahead of *Trovatore*, while the others were a good way behind. As they passed the half-mile the laggards began to show better speed, and crowded closer on the leaders, while the little contraband who rode *Farris* seemed certain enough of the heat to warrant him in the indulgence of a little game of bluff. This was taken advantage of by *Wagram's* rider, who whipped and spurred his beautiful animal and overhauled the venturesome darkey so rapidly that he found it necessary to do his very best to get home safe. This he did, however, amid the enthusiasm of the spectators, in 1 minute, 51¼ seconds, making the entire heat in 3 minutes, 46¾ seconds. The judges gave the heat to *Laura Farris*, and placed the others thus: Second, *Wagram*; third, *Avalanche*; fourth, *Trovatore*; fifth, *Bettie Ward*; sixth, *Sunshine*, and seventh, *Sailor*.

This result of course greatly rejoiced *Laura's* friends, and the betting, already largely in her favor, was increased to large odds. There was careful grooming, loud talking, and considerable profane excitement on the track between the heats, and the owners and trainers evidently felt as though the world would be rent asunder if each man's individual favorite should not be the successful horse.

THE SECOND HEAT

was called and all came to time. The horses had by this time become imbued with the spirit of their masters, and they were impatient to start; so much so in fact that it was with great difficulty that they could be got off with anything like fairness. After three unsuccessful attempts, they got the word, and with *Sunshine* in the lead they went off like arrows from a well-strung bow.

Sunshine did so well, and was so far in advance of them all that many were in doubt as to whether he would not be the winner of the heat. He took the quarter pole, and passed the half in 57 seconds with *Laura* hard after him, but unapproached by the others. The third quarter was passed in the way, but down the last quarter *Laura* caught up to him, and they had a very beautiful trial to the stand, in which, however, *Sunshine* was the victor in 1 minute 53½ seconds. Here began a most exciting race. Upon the very start on the second mile, *Laura* got by him and passed the quarter pole a full length ahead. At this, *Wagram*, who had been doing only well, began to show up better, and overhauling first one and then the other gilded by them as they made the half mile, while *Laura*, seemingly discouraged, fell far behind. From this point in *Wagram* kept the lead, coming home very handsomely in 1 minute 52 seconds. The heat being done in 3 minutes 44½ seconds. *Sunshine* was distanced, and *Sailor* was so thoroughly wrong, that with the consent of the judges she was withdrawn. The places at the termination of the second heat were, *Wagram* first, *Farris* second, *Avalanche* third, *Trovatore* fourth, *Bettie Ward* fifth, *Sailor* sixth, and *Sunshine* distanced.

The second heat, as may be inferred from the above, was very interesting and exciting from start to close, and changed betting very materially. *Wagram* brought in pools, then started $75 to $60.

THE THIRD HEAT

though not so exciting was nevertheless a very fine one, and brought new favorites before the notice of the lookers-on. After a very fair start, in which *Bettie Ward* had a slight advantage, the horses, now reduced to five, went off in a string. As they passed the quarter *Bettie* was in the advance; *Laura* in the extreme rear, and the rest hanging along between. At the half mile these positions were unchanged, and at the third quarter there was only the difference that *Laura* was yet further behind, and the rest were in a bunch. *Bettie* led the first mile all through, getting home in 2 min. 5 sec.

As they passed the stand, *Wagram* began to improve, and before they reached the half he was ahead, while *Laura* was side by side with *Trovatore*. All seemed at that point to begin to try for the heat, and a very beautiful sight was presented as they passed the third quarter, with *Wagram* in the van, and *Avalanche* and *Trovatore* right upon him. Down the home stretch they thundered, beating the first mile and giving *Wagram* the mile in 1 min. 49¾ sec., and the heat in 3 min. 39¼ sec. The positions were as follows: *Wagram* first, *Avalanche* second, *Trovatore* third, *Laura Farris* fourth, *Bettie Ward* fifth.

In the race, *Wagram* stood first, having won two heats, and *Laura* second, having gained one.

SUMMARY.

Race two-mile heats, best two in three.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.
Br. m. *Laura Farris*	1	2	4
b. h. *Sailor*	7	6	dist.
br. h. *Avalanche*	3	3	2
br. c. *Sunshine*	6	dist.	dist.
b. h. *Trovatore*	4	4	3
b. m. *Bettie Ward*	5	5	5
b. c. *Wagram*	2	1	1

Bank	1st Race.
First	1:55
Second	1:52½
Third	1:56¼

THE SECOND RACE

was single dash for three-year olds, a mile and a half out. The horses were Miss Jessie and the *Lexington Filly*, each of whom did well at the starting in Pammelee. At the start Jessie was ahead, but was soon lapped by the *Lexington Filly*, who did not reach her head, however, and Jessie passed the stand in the advance, as she did every race. The race was not an exciting one, and terminated thus:

Miss Jessie	1
Lexington Filly	2

TIME.

One mile, Melville time	
Single dash, over	1m. 33½ sec.

This closed the sport for the day.

All who were there were pleased and gratified. On Wednesday there will be a good race, and we presume full particulars can be found in the morning papers of that day.

The Boston Meeting programme is not yet decided upon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

MORE VETOES—A BALANCE SHEET—THE SUMMER RECESS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening—Alderman Thomas in the Chair. The annual statement of moneys received and disbursed from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862, inclusive, by Edward Dunne, Collector of Taxes, viz.:

To balance cash in Bank, June 30, 1861		$22,013 22
To amount received for assessments, default, &c.	$104,160 69	
To amount received for arrears of taxes	413,793 97	
To amount received for the taxes of 1861	1,645,865 74	
To amount received for redemptions	99,124 60	
To amount received for military commutations	4,510 61	2,268,543 70
Total		$2,290,556 92
By amount paid City Treasurer	$1,749,937 62	
By amount paid County Treasurer	965,563 60	
By amount paid Redemption account	99,363 85	92,818,774 57
Balance in Bank		$41,782 35
Balance of Redemption account, due June 30, 1861		$9,315 75
Amount received from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862		99,124 60
Total		$92,440 04
By amount paid Redemption account		$92,363 85
Balance due		$66 70
Amount due City and County Treasurer		$34,833 85
Amount due Redemption Department		7,066 70
Balance in bank as above June 30, 1862		$41,900 35

The above was ordered published, and printed in full in the minutes.

The usual batch of vetoes was received from the Mayor, viz.: A resolution to furnish the windows of the Common Council Chamber with "lead shades;" to purchase 200 copies of Brown's Map of the City of Brooklyn, for the use of the Common Council and city officers, at an expense of $99; to repair the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house, and the resolution appropriating $600 for repairs to Engine House No. 10, Western District. Laid on the table, and ordered published. The Comptroller was, by resolution, requested to examine the tax-rolls now open for review and examination in the Assessor's Department, and designate therein the property belonging to the city, to the end that the same will not be included in the tax levy, and subjected to sale for default of payment of the tax imposed. A resolution that the Board of Aldermen take a recess from the second Monday of July to the 22d of September, and that in the meantime the public offices be closed at 12 o'clock M., and when special meetings are held it shall be after forty-eight hours' notice, and then no other business to be transacted except what is named in the call, was presented and laid over until next Monday evening. The matter of taking gas from the Citizens' Gaslight Company, was called up and laid over for one week.

Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

Fatal Fourth of July Accident.—During the firing of a National salute at Orient, L. I., on the 4th inst., fire was communicated to a basket containing thirty-two cartridges for the cannon, when an explosion took place, killing a boy named Cameron Tatson, and seriously injuring several other persons.

The Knife.—Two men, named John McCabe and John Rant, had an altercation at East New-York on Sunday night, when McCabe stabbed Rant, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound. McCabe was arrested.

The Heat.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat yesterday, and one, named John Donahue, died from the effects of it.

Fatal Burning Accident.—Mrs. Hannah G. Hugan, of No. 2 Sixth-street, died yesterday from burns received on Sunday, by her clothes taking fire.

City Court Calendar this Day.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 1, 12, 17.

[Advertisement.]

Two Hundred and Twelve Broadway, the place to
Where those who go to watering places
Should buy their Summer Hats, of Silk or Straw—
The best and nicest styles we ever saw—
Knox's Hats, whether Silk, Straw or Beaver,
Never fail to satisfy the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At Evans', 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
20 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hazard's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hazard & Flint's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum was crowded yesterday, and the performances of Holman's National Opera Troupe gave unlimited satisfaction. They appear again this afternoon and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—E P. Bond, Mrs. Bond, E. J. Sumner, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. J. A. Watson, J. S. Lockwood, J. C. Whipple, C. D. Cunman, M. W. Read, Mrs. M. Merrill, L. W. Coe, Mrs. Coe, C. H. Smith, Mrs. M. V. Davis, Mrs. M. C. Clark, J. E. Richardson, S. Bancker, R. Bancker, Wm. Ritter, Mrs. Ritter, M. Rack, J. R. Cushler, F. W. Smith, Capt. Hatch, John Bowney, U. S. N., Capt. A. A. Hill, R. Lockwood, Mrs. S. Melville, W. Farley, Van Rensellaer, U. S. N., V. Mathias, Mrs. Mathias, Mrs. L. S. Gilliam, Dr. Geo. De La Montanye, Miss E. Davis, J. M. Gallicott, George Gross, J. Flint, S. Blake, Jas. Magennon, C. H. Stone, E. A. Bosworth, C. F. Peabody, L. J. Tuskell, S. J. Cross, Miss E. Inman, S. D. Gray, Robt. Gardner, John Warner, and 61 in the steerage.

In ship Manhattan, from Matanzas—M. S. Perry, D. D., J. D. Fuller, Charles Spencer, F. Dale, S. E. Bacon, F. Cornish.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 26 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon sets.... 1 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 11 | Gov. Island.. 5 00 | Hell Gate.... 6 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Shipwith Helena, Springer, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool; Sanford, Tileston & Co.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephen, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs Ben Rogers, Hinskley, New-London, L. Kenny; Corinne, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, James Douglass; W. Smith, Snow, Bo